side of the male is not lilac-blue, but ultramarine. The female is almost indistinguishable on the upper side from the female of *L. lycea.* On the under side the wings are pale stone-gray, with a black spot at the end of the cell of the primaries and a large white spot at the end of the cell of the secondaries. The other spots, which are always ringed about with white, are located much as in *L. icarioides* (see Plate XXX, Fig. 29). Expanse, 1.15-1.20 inch.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

Fulla occurs in northern California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia.

(6) Lycaena icarioides, Boisduval (mintha, Edwards), Plate XXX, Fig. 29, *$, under side* (Boisduval's Blue).

Butterfly.—The, insect on the upper side closely resembles the preceding species in both sexes. On the under side it may be at once distinguished from the following species by the absence on the margin of the hind wings of the fine black terminal line, and by having only one, not two rows of submarginal black spots. There are other marked and striking differences, and the merging of *L dcedalus,* Behr, with this species, which has been advocated by some recent writers, is no doubt due to their lack of sufficient and accurately identified material. Expanse, 1.35 inch.

Early Stages. — Unknown.

This species, which is not common, is found in southern California.

(7) Lycaena daedalus, Behr, Plate XXXI, Fig. u, *$* ; Fig. 12, ? ; Plate XXX, Fig. 28, ?, *under side* (Behr's Blue).

Butterfly.—The. wings of the male on the upper side are deep lustrous blue, with darker borders and white fringes. The wings of the female are brown, margined with reddish. The name *ceclaja* was applied to this sex by Dr. Behr, before it was known to be th$ female of his I. *dcedaius.* Expanse, 1.12 inch.

Early Stages.—These have not yet been studied.

Dcedalus is common in southern California.

(8) Lycaena ssepiolus, Boisduval, Plate XXXI,

Fig. 15* $;
Fig. 16, ? (The Greenish Blue).
Butterfly.—The male on the upper side has the wings blue, shot in certain lights with brilliant green. The female on the same side is dusky, with greenish-blue scales at the bases of the s, and often with reddish markings on the outer margin of